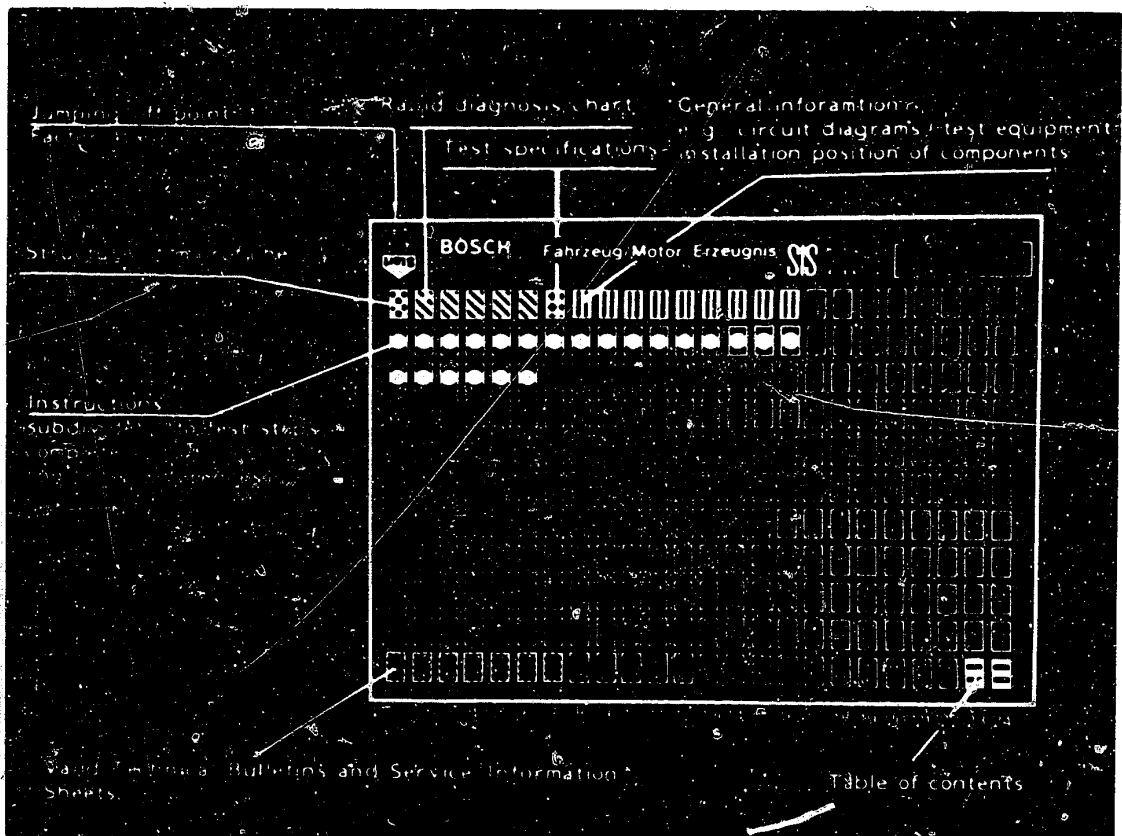


Structure of microfiche



1. Read from left to right

2. Title of microfiche (appears on each coordinate)

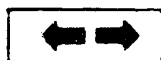
E 16	Product assembly / test step	
	Vehicle engine	

Coordinate

3. Limits of section



Beginning



Mid-section



End



One-page section

4. References to relevant test steps in test specifications; coordinate e.g. C6

C 6

A1

Trouble-shooting program



1. Rapid diagnosis chart

The following rapid diagnosis chart makes it possible for the experienced expert to quickly check the electrical/electronic part of the ignition system using normal workshop test equipment.

The rapid diagnosis chart contains the following information:

- Customer complaint
- Cause of the trouble
- Test instructions (if no coordinate given on the right, further possibilities for testing are indicated).
- Coordinates for detailed trouble-shooting.

If detailed information and instructions on trouble-shooting are necessary, always proceed according to the trouble-shooting program starting on coordinate B 1.



Rapid diagnosis chart

Customer complaint (symptom of trouble)

1. Starting motor operates, but engine fails to start

2. Rough idling

3. Poor throttle response

4. Engine lacks power

5. Misfiring

6. Fuel consumption too high

7. Engine pings when accelerating

8. Backfiring

9. Engine becomes too hot

Cause of trouble

Test instructions

Coordinates

●	●	●	●	●	●		●	Spark plugs defective	Assess using ignition oscillograms or remove spark plug and make visual examination.	-
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Ignition timing incorrect	See Autodata test specifications	-
●	●	●	●	●				Shunt on secondary side	Assess ignition coil, ignition distributor, ignition harness and spark plug using ignition oscillogram or make visual examination.	-
●	●	●	●	●				Open circuit on secondary side	Assess ignition coil, ignition distributor, ignition harness and spark plug using ignition oscillogram, or test for continuity using ohmmeter	-
●								Open circuit on primary side	Test voltage supply to trigger box or test primary circuit	C 3
●	●	●	●	●				Ignition coil defective	Make visual examination, electrical test	B 5

A3

Rapid diagnosis chart

Lancia



A4

Rapid diagnosis chart

Lancia



Rapid diagnosis chart

Customer complaint (symptom of trouble)

1. Starting motor operates, but engine fails to start
2. Rough idling
3. Poor throttle response
4. Engine lacks power
5. Misfiring
6. Fuel consumption too high
7. Engine pings when accelerating
8. Backfiring
9. Engine becomes too hot

									<u>Cause of trouble</u>	<u>Test instructions</u>	<u>Coordinates</u>
		●	●	●	●				Interference-suppression resistors defective	Assess using ignition oscillogram or perform resistance measurement	-
	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	Centrifugal advance defective	See Autodata test specifications	-
		●	●		●	●		●	Vacuum advance defective	See Autodata test specifications	-
●									Trigger box defective	Test trigger box output stage, test primary voltage	B 13 B 15
●									Ignition distributor pickup system defective	Pick-up resistance, pick-up winding short-circuit to ground, check pick-up system for mechanical damage.	C 1
●	●	●	●	●					Engine-speed limiter defective	Test cut-out speed, or perform visual examination.	
●									Firing sequence incorrect	See Autodata test specifications	

A5

Rapid diagnosis chart

Lancia



A6

Rapid diagnosis chart

Lancia



2. Test Specifications

Ignition coil 0 221 122 004

Ignition coil primary

1.6...2.7 Ω

B5

Ignition coil secondary

7.3...14.5 k Ω

Ignition coil 0 221 122 012

Ignition coil primary

1.1...2.0 Ω

Ignition coil secondary

6.4...12.3 k Ω

Ballast resistor

0.8...1.0 Ω

Voltage drop

4.0 V

Ignition coil with ignition on

at $U_B = 11$ V

with ignition coil 0 221 122 004

Voltage drop

3.4 V

Ignition coil with ignition on

at $U_B = 11$ V

with ignition coil 0 221 122 012

Voltage supply

max. 1.0 V

Trigger box with ignition on

below U_B

Dwell angle at

$n = 1500 \pm 50 \text{ min}^{-1}$

48-70° (53-78%)

$n = 5000 \pm 50 \text{ min}^{-1}$

42-68° (46-76%)

B11

Trigger box output stages

with ignition on

max. 2 V

B13

Primary voltage with

engine idling

320...370 V

B15

Resistance of coil section

890...1570 Ω

C1

Ground connection of
coil element

$R = \infty$

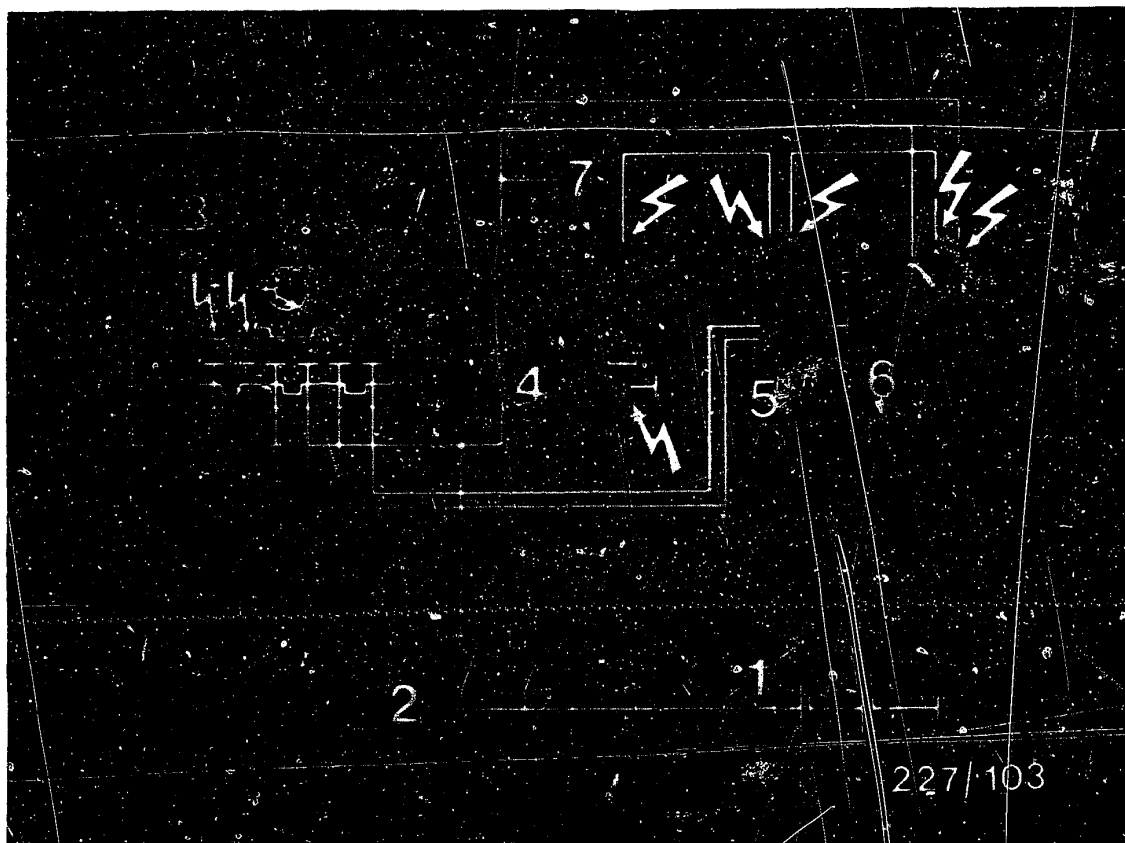
See Autodata test specifications for setting values
for ignition, idle speed, exhaust gas, valve play, etc.

A7

Test specifications

Lancia



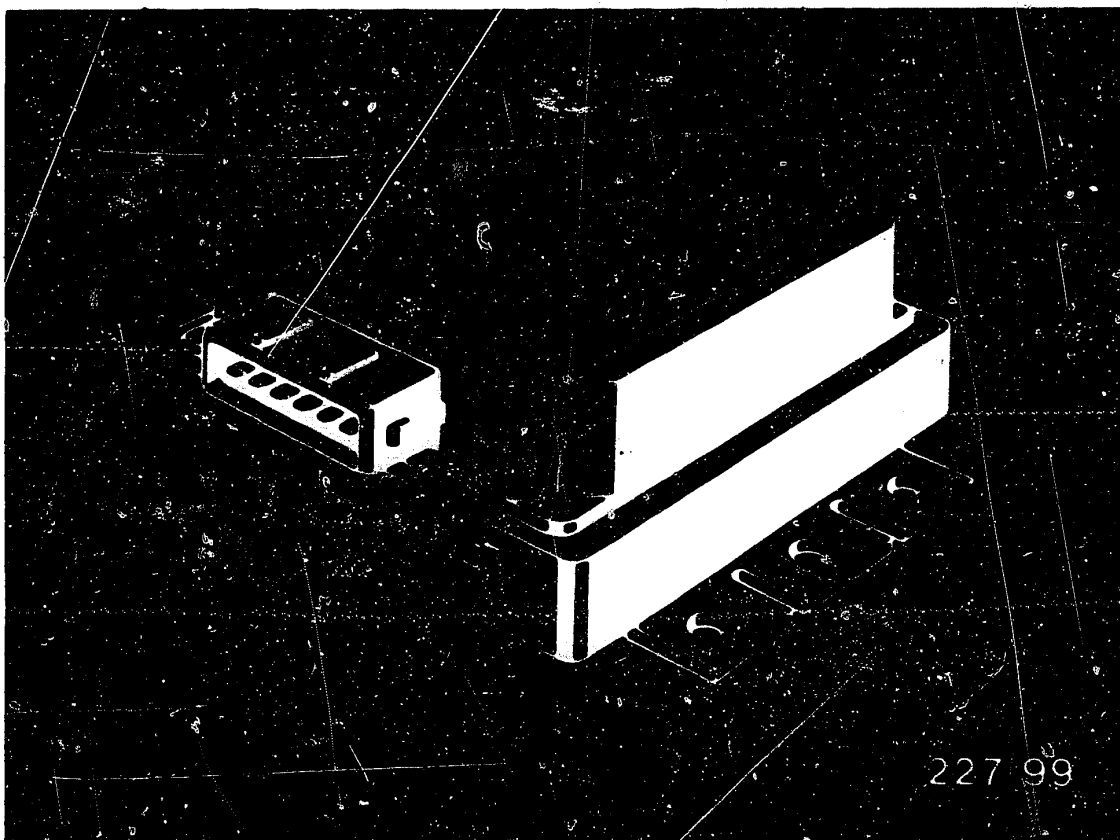


- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1 = Battery | 6 = Ignition coil |
| 2 = Ignition and starting switch | 7 = To starting motor terminal 15a |
| 3 = Trigger box | (If fitted with voltage increase for starting) |
| 4 = Ballast resistor | |
| 5 = Ignition distributor | |

⚡ = Dangerous voltages (400 V - 25 kV)

3. Electrical terminal diagram





TCI-trigger box

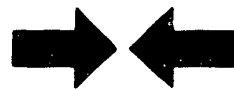
4. Installation position of components

The trigger box is mounted in the engine compartment.



5. Necessary test equipment, aids

Motortester	MOT 002.00	0 634 000 201
Spark gap e.g. Ignition coil and condenser tester or Single spark gap	EFAW 106 A EF 1177/7	0 681 100 001 1 684 531 000
5 k. sleeve-type suppressor		0 356 500 001
Ohmmeter or e.g.	ETE 014.00 Pontavi Wh2	0 684 101 400 Commercially available
Voltmeter e.g.	ETE 014.00	0 684.101 400
Test prods		Commercially available



6. Danger of accident on electronic ignition systems

Increased demands of modern engines on the ignition system combined with the desire for freedom of maintenance have recently led to electronic ignition systems being fitted as standard. Usually the ignition power of electronic systems (of almost all manufacturers) is higher than that of conventional systems, and there are signs of further increases in power. Electronic ignition systems thus reach a power range which can be highly dangerous if live parts or terminals are touched (both on the primary as well as the secondary sides).

In this connection we should like to point out that the VDE regulations, in particular VDE 0104/7.67 and/or the respective national regulations must be followed when testing or working on the ignition system.

The ignition should always be switched off when working on the ignition system (switch off ignition or voltage source). Such work includes:

- Connecting of engine test equipment (timing light, dwell-tach tester, ignition oscilloscope, etc.).
- Replacing parts of the ignition system (spark plug, ignition coil, ignition distributor, H.T. ignition cable, etc.).



If, while testing the ignition system or during adjustment work on the engine (e.g. carburettor), it becomes necessary to switch on the ignition (switch on ignition or voltage source), the above-mentioned dangerous voltages occur over the entire system.

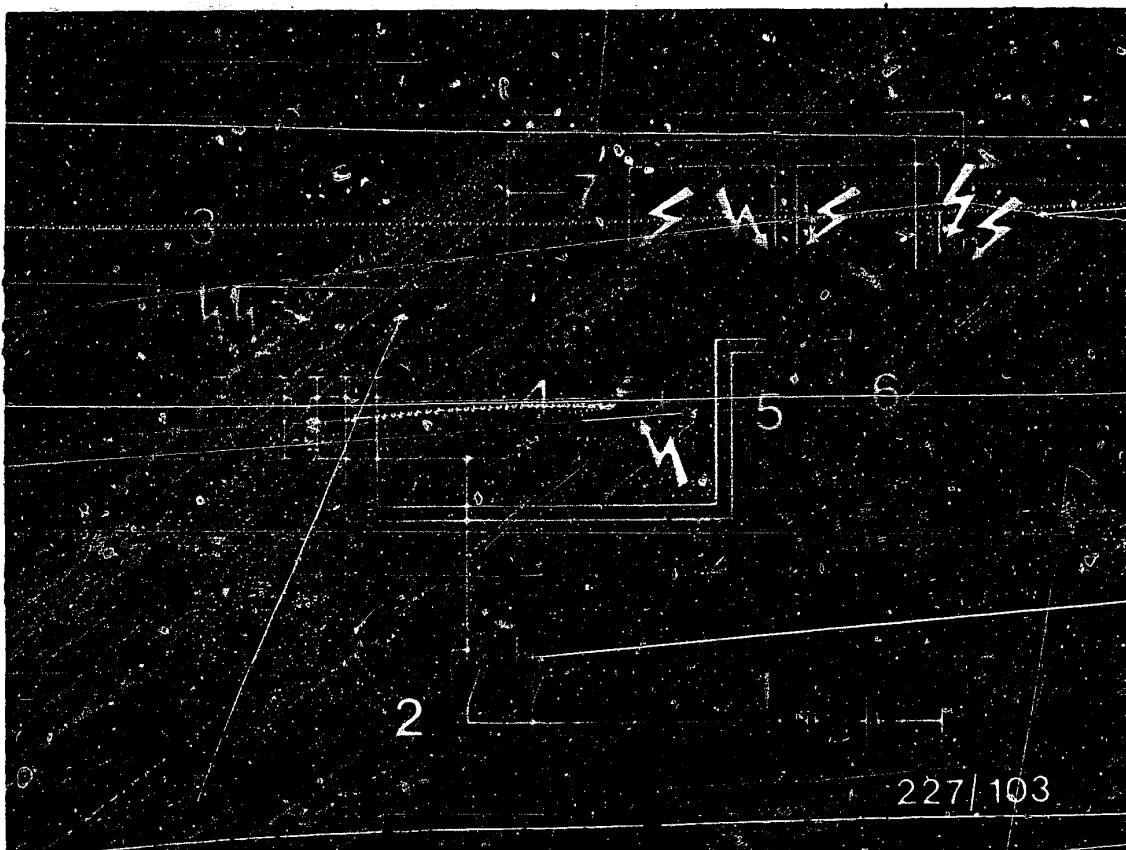
The danger of accident exists, therefore, not only on the individual assemblies of the ignition system (e.g. ignition distributor, ignition coil, trigger box, ignition harness), but also on the wiring harness (e.g. tachometer connection, diagnostic plug), at plug-in connections and test equipment.

A12

Danger of accident

Lancia





- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1 = Battery | 6 = Ignition coil |
| 2 = Ignition and starting switch | 7 = To starting motor
(If fitted with voltage increase for starting) |
| 3 = Trigger box | |
| 4 = Ballast resistor | |
| 5 = Ignition distributor | |

⚡ = Dangerous voltages (400 V - 25 kV)

Electrical terminal diagram

The dangerous locations are marked with danger arrows taking the example of the terminal diagram of an electronic ignition system.



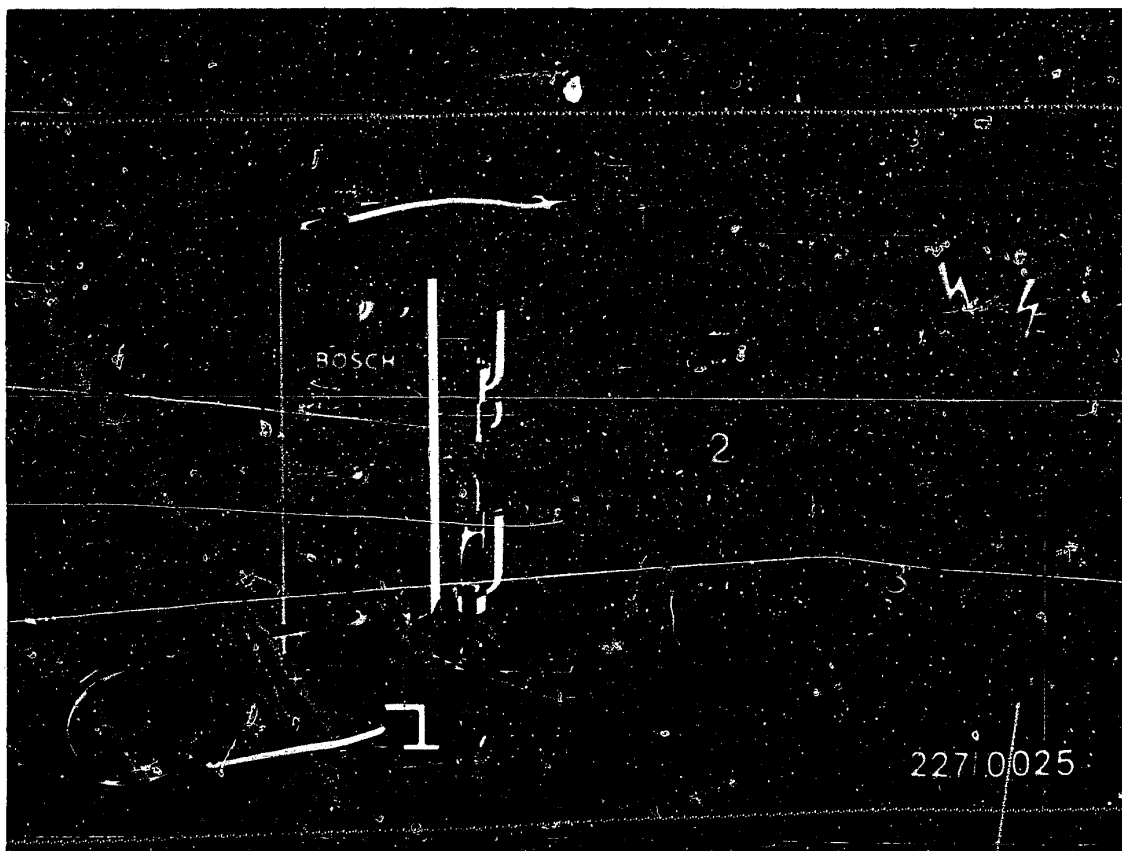
7. Important vehicle information

- During the compression test, either pull off the trigger-box plug or firmly connect terminal 4 of the ignition coil to ground using an extra cable (dangerous voltages, insulation damage at ignition coil, ignition distributor or ignition harness).


Note: The extra cable must be suppressed with at least 2 k Ω , e.g. with the interference suppression sleeve (5 k Ω) 0 356 500 001.

- Resistance measurements must only be performed with the ignition switched off or with the battery disconnected (measuring instrument defective).
- In order to prevent the trigger box from being irreparably damaged, the secondary side of the ignition system must have at least 2 k Ω interference suppression.





- 1 = spark gap
- 2 = 5 k Ω sleeve-type suppressor
- 3 = ignition coil

 = dangerous voltages (400 V - 25 kV)

- In order to prevent the trigger box from being irreparably damaged, when using a spark gap, an interference-suppression resistor of at least 2 k Ω must be connected between the spark gap and ignition coil terminal 4, e.g. sleeve-type suppressor (5 k Ω) 0 356 500 001.
- In the case of ignition distributors with engine-speed limitation the ignition distributor side terminal 4 must have 1 k Ω interference suppression. Operation without interference suppression will lead to the destruction of the trigger box.



- The holding springs of the distributor cap must not drop into the pickup system when the engine is being cranked and with the dust-protection cover removed.
- Do not disconnect the battery while the engine is running.
- Incorrect battery polarity will lead to the destruction of the trigger box and ignition coil.
- Do not use a starting aid with more than 16 V or a fast charger for starting.
- The specified ignition coil (see Part No.) must not be replaced with a different ignition coil.
- No suppression capacitor must be connected to ignition coil terminal 1 and terminal 15.
- No battery (+) or test lamp must be connected to ignition coil terminal 1 (trigger box will be destroyed).
- Ignition cable from ignition coil terminal 4 to ignition distributor terminal 4 must not be disconnected during operation.



9. Trouble-shooting program

Procedure

The trouble-shooting program is divided into 3 rows of boxes.

The left-hand row contains test instructions and test specifications.

The center row contains repair instructions.

The right-hand row contains the illustrations/terminal diagrams belonging to the text and the explanation of the items in the picture.

If the questions asked in the left-hand row can be answered conclusively with "Yes", then proceed to the next test down.

If the answer to the question is "No", branch to the center row and carry out the tests given there.

Before testing, make sure of the following:

Battery fully charged, fuel system O.K., engine mechanically O.K. (e.g. compression, valve clearance etc.). Ambient temperature/ignition system temperature 0° to +100 °C (temperature has a considerable effect on measured values).



Beginning of trouble-shooting program

Starting motor operates, engine fails to
start or misfires or lacks power.

Yes

Continued on B 3

B2

Trouble-shooting program

Lancia



yes

Test primary voltage. If no oscilloscope or tachometer is available, check whether there is an ignition spark across the spark gap.

no

If no primary voltage or no ignition spark, continue testing at C 1.

Testing as from B 5 not necessary.

Primary voltage with oscilloscope

Connect oscilloscope to ignition coil according to operating instructions. Start the engine. Oscilloscope must show a primary voltage (of any value).

Primary voltage with tachometer tester

Connect tachometer tester to ignition coil according to instructions. Start the engine. Tachometer tester must indicate a value (any value).

Ignition spark with spark gap

Disconnect ignition cable 4 from ignition coil.

Connect the spark gap including sleeve-type suppressor (5 k Ω) to ignition coil. Adjust spark gap to 5 mm. Start the engine. There must be sparks across the spark gap.

Primary voltage on oscilloscope or ignition sparks across spark gap?

yes

Continued on B5/6



1 = spark gap

2 = 5 k Ω sleeve-type suppressor

3 = ignition coil

⚡ = dangerous voltages

B3

Trouble-shooting program

Lancia

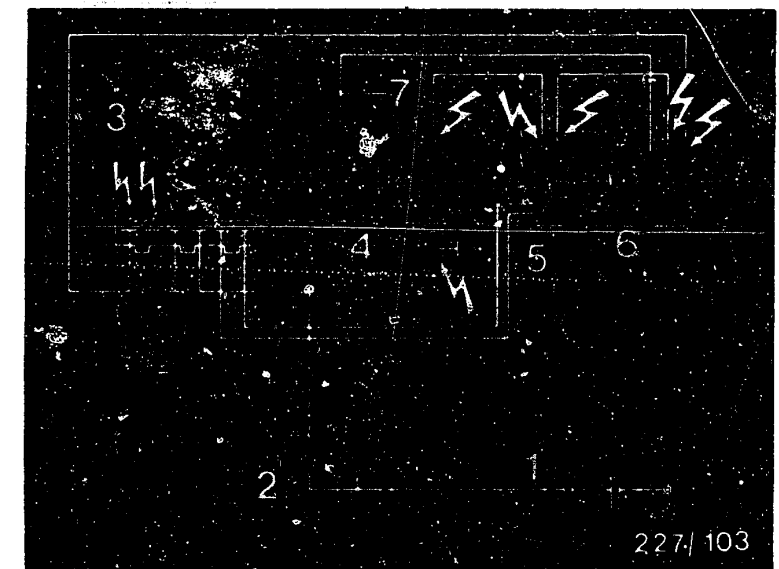
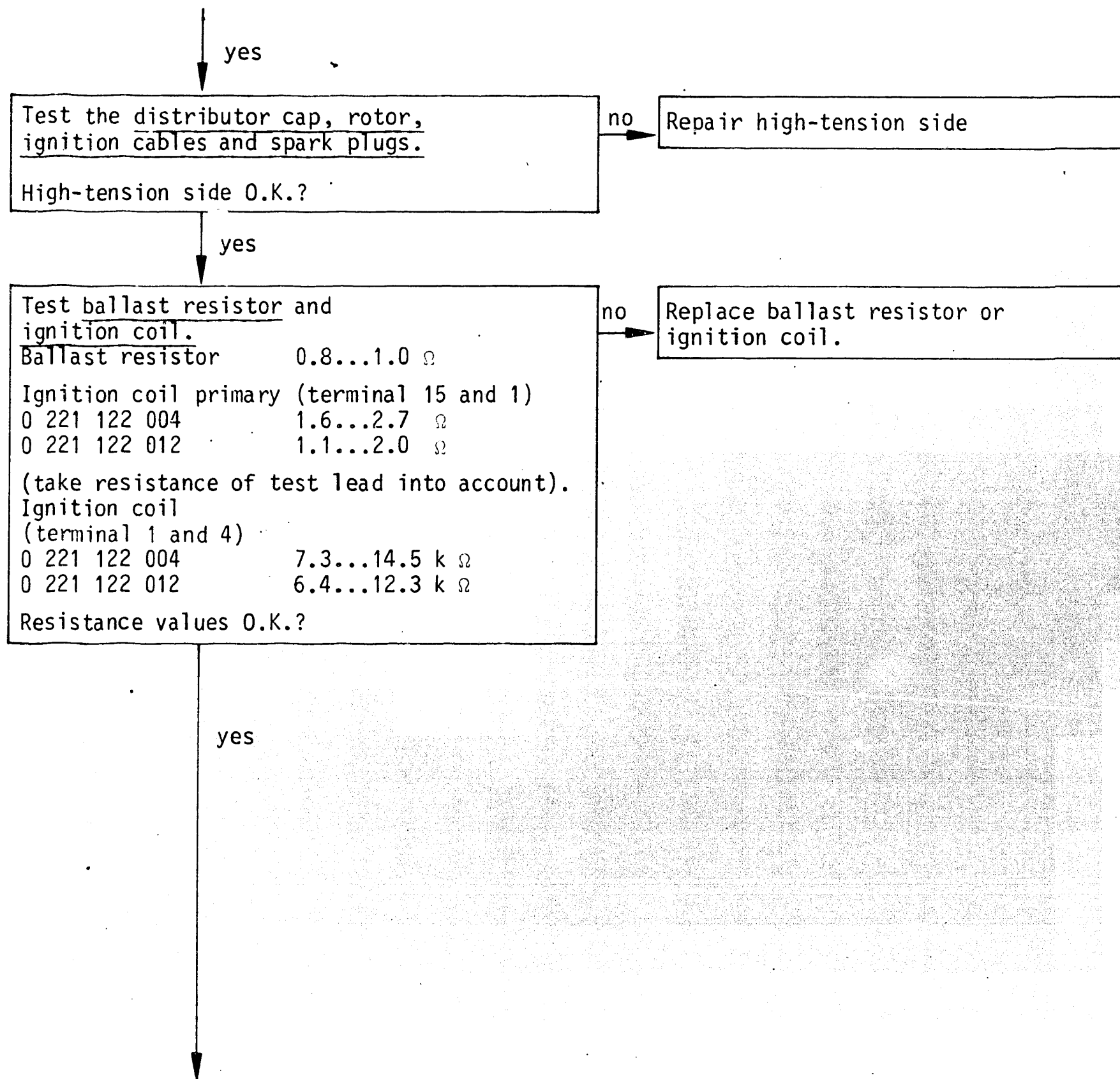


B4

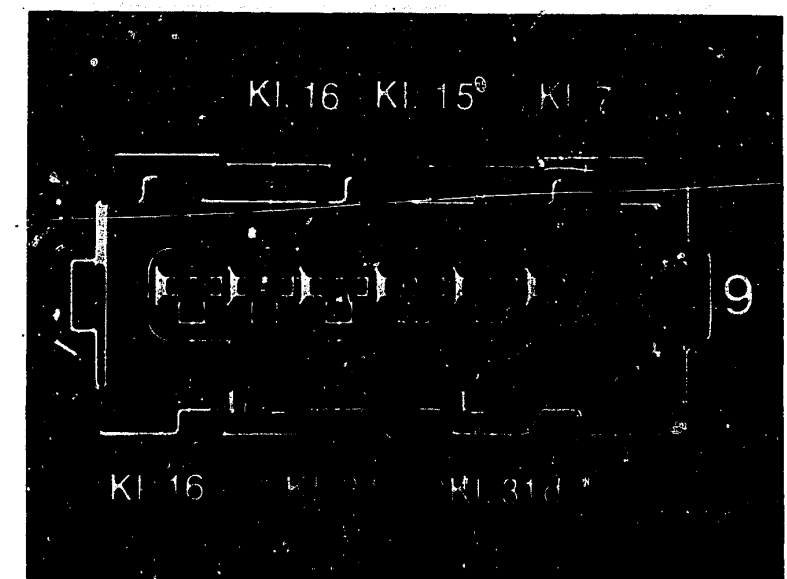
Trouble-shooting program

Lancia





- 1 = Battery
- 2 = Ignition and starting switch
- 3 = Trigger box
- 4 = Ballast resistor
- 5 = Ignition distributor
- 6 = Ignition coil
- 7 = To starting motor terminal 15a
(If fitted with voltage increase for starting)
- ⚡ = Dangerous voltages
(400 V - 25 kV)
- 9 = Trigger box plug



B5

Trouble-shooting program
Lancia



B6

Trouble-shooting program
Lancia



yes

Test voltage drop at ignition coil.

Connect voltmeter to ignition coil terminal 15 and 1.
Switch on the ignition.
The voltmeter must show
≥ 4.0 V with ignition coil
0 221 122 004 and
≥ 3.4 V with ignition coil
0 221 122 012 with a battery
voltage of > 11 V

Voltage value O.K.?

yes

Test trigger box voltage supply.

Push back rubber sleeve of trigger box plug (do not disconnect plug). Connect voltmeter to trigger box plug terminal 15 and 31. Switch on ignition. The voltage measured must be max. 1 V lower than battery voltage.

Voltage value O.K.?

yes

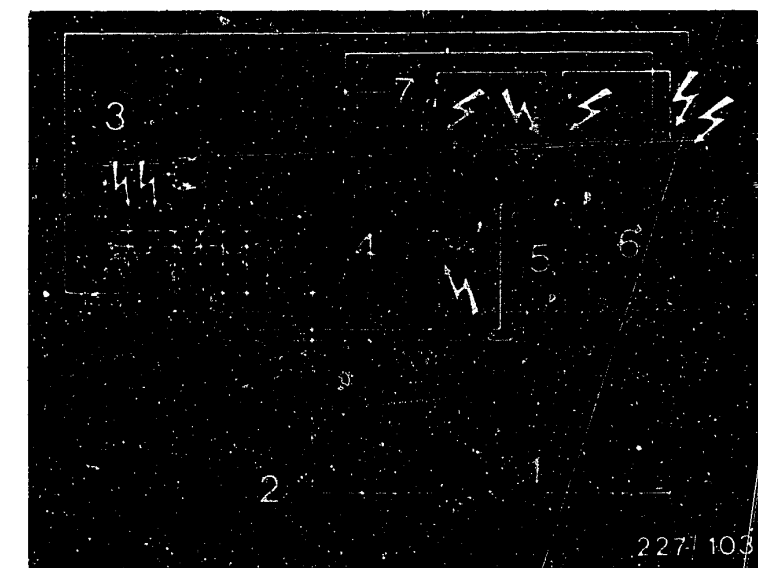
Continued on B9/B10

no

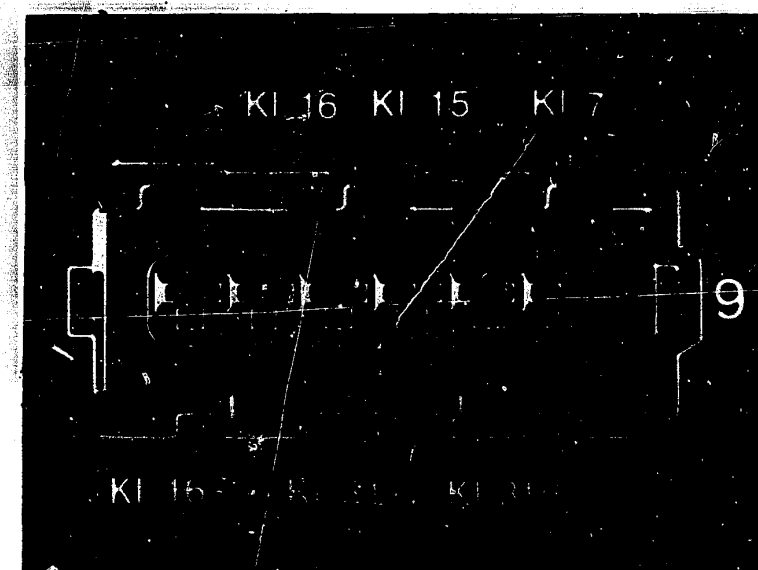
Disconnect the negative and positive cables from the battery. Disconnect the trigger-box plug. Switch on the ignition. Check for contact resistance in cables from positive battery terminal to ignition coil terminal 15 as well as in cable from ignition coil terminal 1 to trigger box plug terminal 16.
Total contact resistance max. 0.3 Ω without ballast resistor value (take resistance of test lead with test prods into account).
Eliminate contact resistance.

no

Disconnect the negative and positive cables from the battery. Disconnect the trigger box plug. Switch on the ignition. Check for contact resistance in cables from positive battery terminal to trigger box plug terminal 15 including the cables from the negative terminal of the battery to trigger box plug terminal 31. Total contact resistance max. 0.3 Ω (take resistance of test lead with test prods into account).
Eliminate contact resistance.



- 1 = Battery
- 2 = Ignition and starting switch
- 3 = Trigger box
- 4 = Ballast resistor
- 5 = Ignition distributor
- 6 = Ignition coil
- 7 = To starting motor terminal 15a
(If fitted with voltage increase for starting)
- ⚡ = Dangerous voltages
(400 V - 25 kV)
- 9 = Trigger box plug



B7

Trouble-shooting program

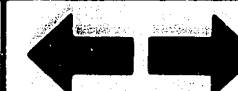
Lancia

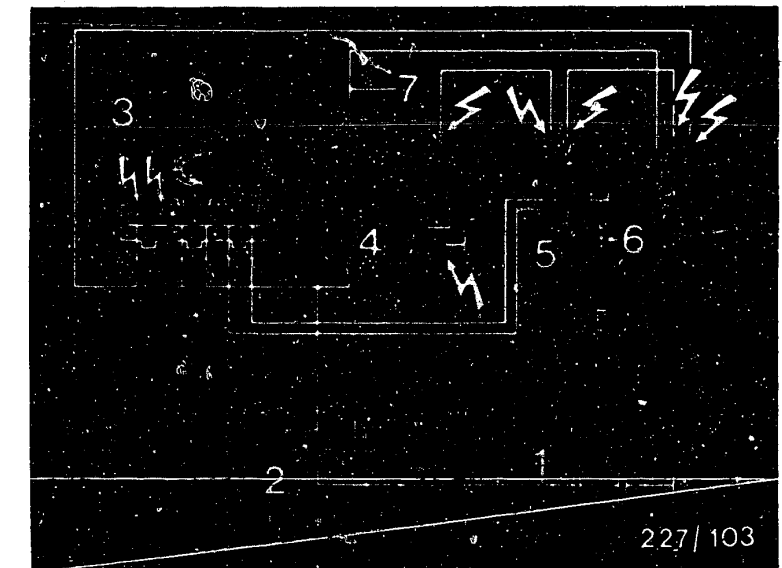
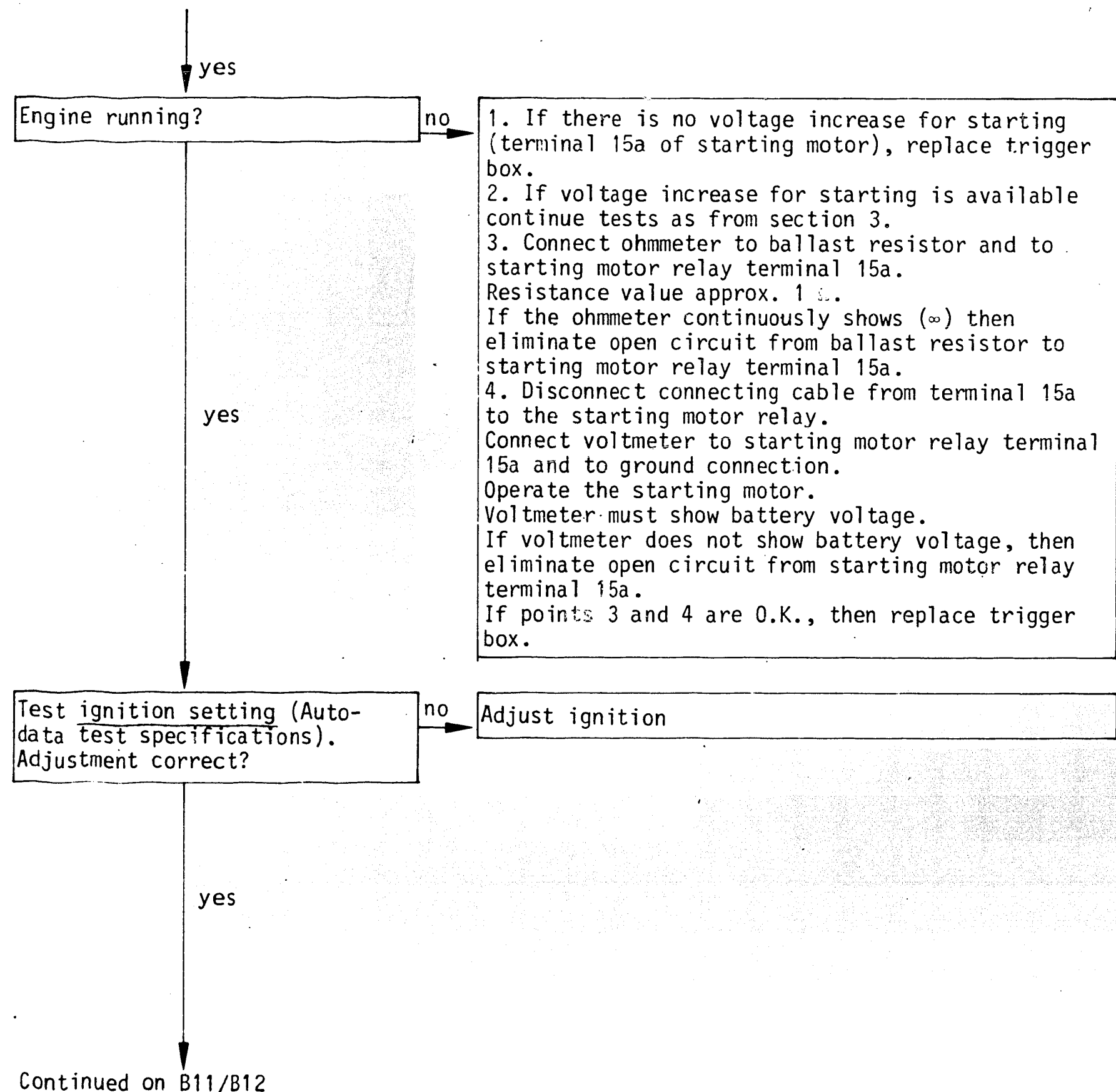


B8

Trouble-shooting program

Lancia





- 1 = Battery
- 2 = Ignition and starting switch
- 3 = Trigger
- 4 = Ballast resistor
- 5 = Ignition distributor
- 6 = Ignition coil
- 7 = To starting motor terminal 15a
(If fitted with voltage increase for starting)
- ⚡ = Dangerous voltages
(400 V - 25 kV)



yes

Test dwell angle (only for a short period and with warm engine).

Connect the dwell-angle tester to the ignition coil according to the instructions.

Start the engine.

$n = 1500 + 50 \text{ min}^{-1}$

$48^\circ \dots 73^\circ (53 \dots 78\%)$

$n = 5000 + 50 \text{ min}^{-1}$

$42^\circ \dots 68^\circ (46 \dots 76\%)$

Dwell angle O.K.?

yes

Continued on B13/B14

no

1. Test resistance on coil section including electric cable.

Disconnect trigger box plug.

Connect ohmmeter to the disconnected trigger box plug between terminal 7 and 31d.

Ohmmeter must show $890 \dots 1570 \Omega$.

If resistance value is not O.K., then replace coil section/ignition distributor or electric cable.

2. Test the ground connection of the coil section and electric cable.

Connect the ohmmeter to the disconnected trigger box plug at terminal 7 or 31d and to ground connection. The ohmmeter must show (∞) continuously.

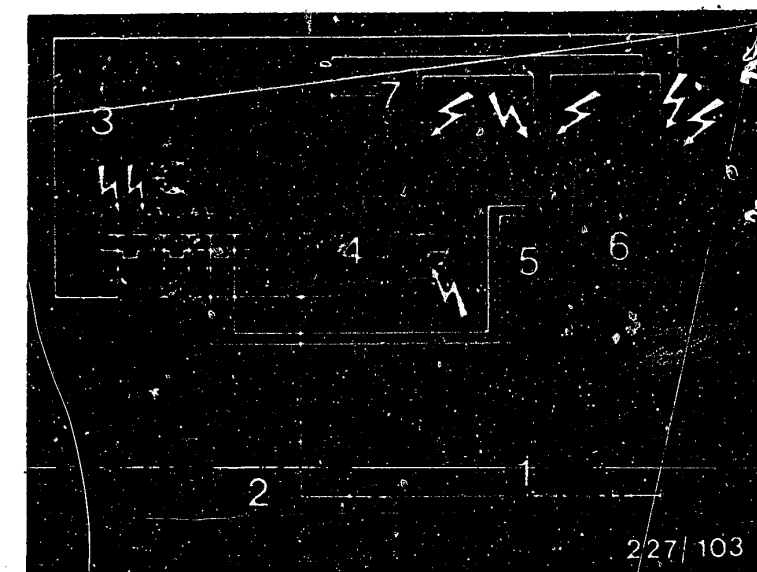
If resistance value is not O.K., then replace coil section/ignition distributor or electric cable.

3. Test pickup assembly to see if there is mechanical damage.

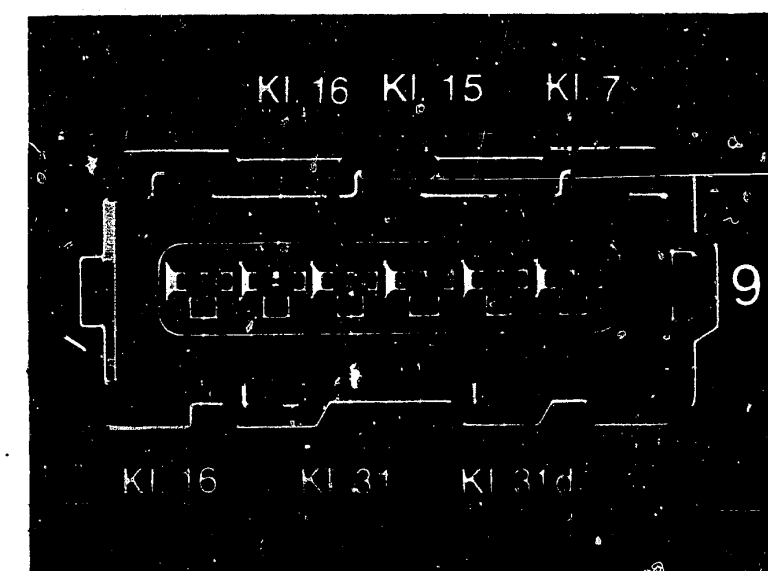
Visual test: timer core must not rub against the teeth of the pickup assembly.

If pickup assembly is not O.K., then replace pickup assembly/ignition distributor.

If points 1 - 3 are O.K., then replace trigger box.



- 1 = Battery
- 2 = Ignition and starting switch
- 3 = Trigger box
- 4 = Ballast resistor
- 5 = Ignition distributor
- 6 = Ignition coil
- 7 = To starting motor terminal 15a
(If fitted with voltage increase for starting)
- ⚡ = Dangerous voltages
(400 V - 25 kV)
- 9 = Trigger box plug



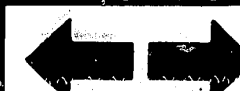
B 11

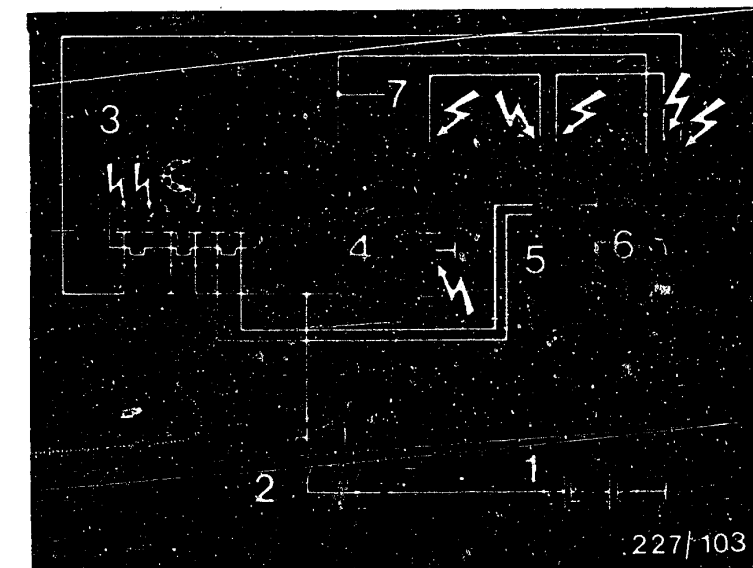
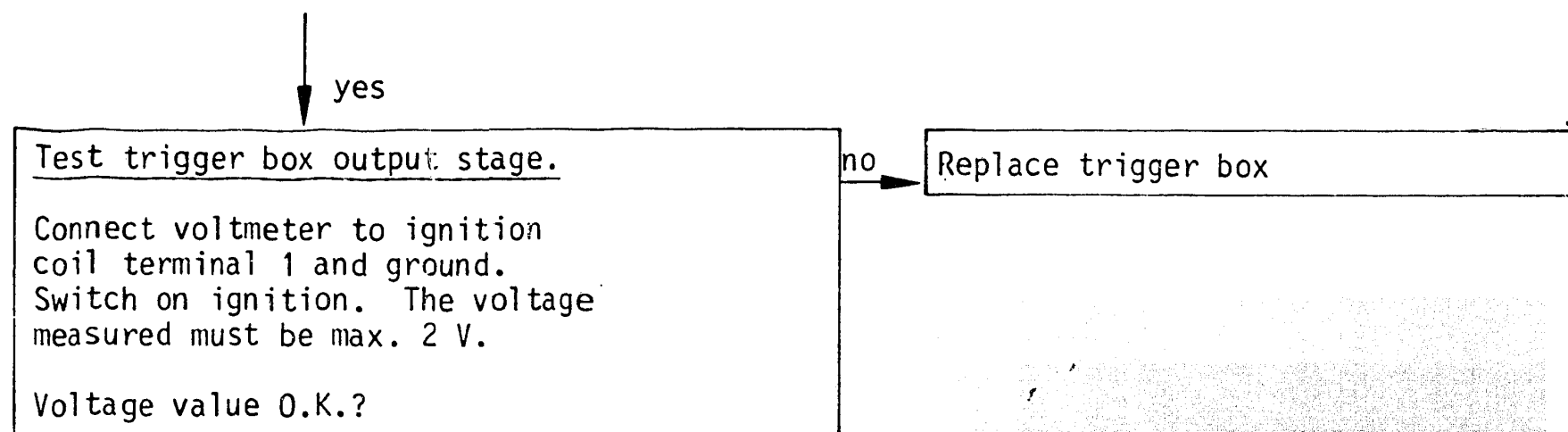
Trouble-shooting program
Lancia



B 12

Trouble-shooting program
Lancia





- 1 = Battery
- 2 = Ignition and starting switch
- 3 = Trigger box
- 4 = Ballast resistor
- 5 = Ignition distributor
- 6 = Ignition coil
- 7 = To starting motor terminal 15a
(If fitted with voltage increase for starting)
- ⚡ = Dangerous voltages
(400 V - 25 kV)

Continued on B15/B16

B13

Trouble-shooting program
Lancia



B14

Trouble-shooting program
Lancia



yes

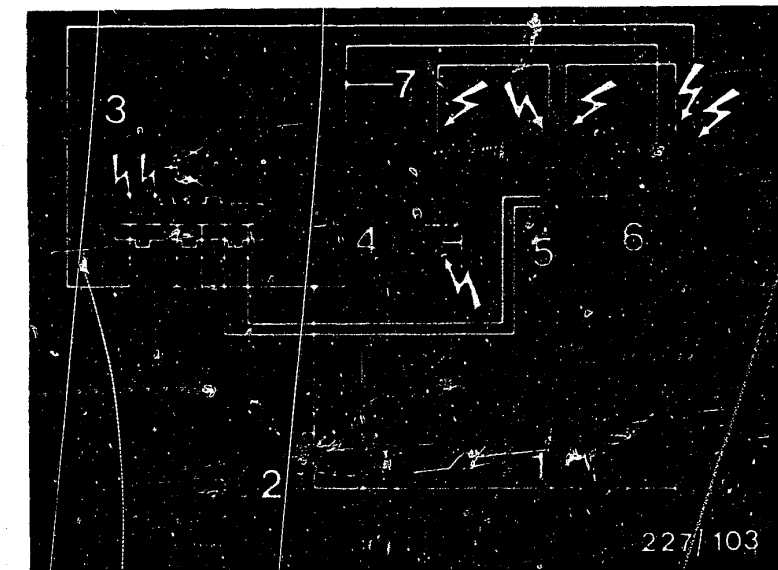
Test the primary voltage (if MOT 002.00 is available).
Connect oscilloscope (MOT 2 01) to ignition coil according to instructions.
Run engine at idle.
The primary voltage measured must be 290...370 V. See diagram.
Voltage value O.K.?

no

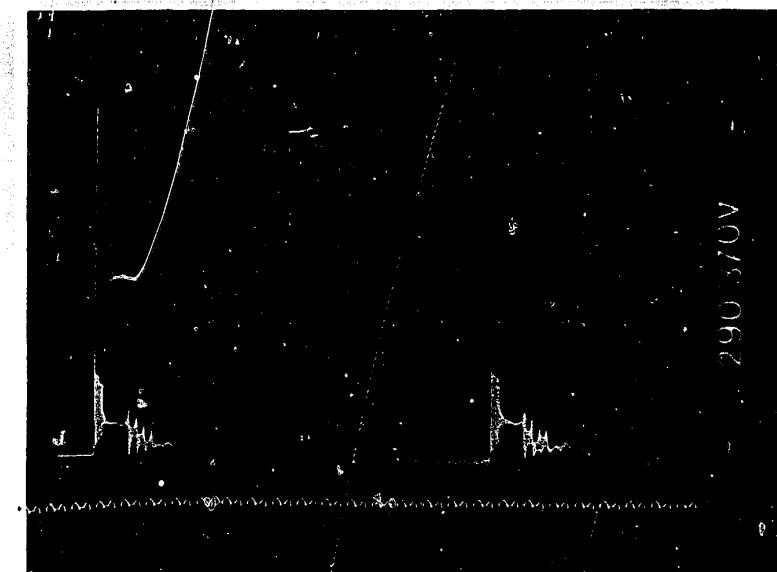
Replace trigger box.

yes

Ignition system O.K. Test completed.
Tests as from C 1 no longer necessary.
Please note:
If the cause of the customer's problem is not eliminated, then there are further faults in the fuel system or the engine is not mechanically O.K.



- 1 = Battery
- 2 = Ignition and starting switch
- 3 = Trigger box
- 4 = Ballast resistor
- 5 = Ignition distributor
- 6 = Ignition coil
- 7 = To starting motor terminal 15a
(If fitted with voltage increase for starting)
- ⚡ = Dangerous voltages
(400 V - 25 kV)



B 15

Trouble-shooting program
Lancia



B 16

Trouble-shooting program
Lancia



No primary voltage or no ignition spark.
(Continued from B3)

yes

Test resistance of coil section including electric cable.
Disconnect trigger box plug.
Connect ohmmeter to the disconnected trigger box plug between terminal 7 and 31d.
Ohmmeter must show 890...1570 Ω .
Resistance value O.K.?

no

Replace coil/section/ignition distributor or electric cable.

yes

Test ground connection of coil element and electric cable.
Connect ohmmeter to disconnected trigger box plug at terminal 7 or 31d and ground connection. Ohmmeter must show (∞) continuously.
Resistance value (∞) O.K.?

no

Replace coil section/ignition distributor or electric cable.

yes

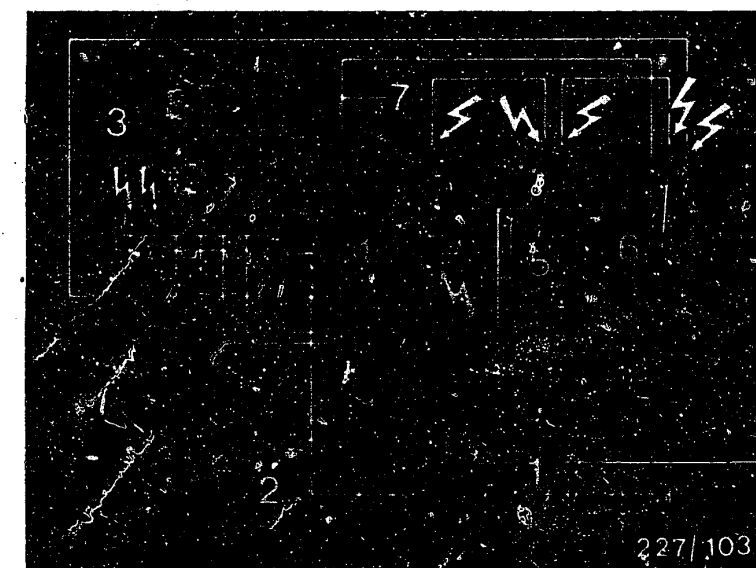
Test pickup assembly to see if there is mechanical damage.
Visual test: timer core must not rub against the teeth of the pickup assembly. Pickup assembly O.K.?

no

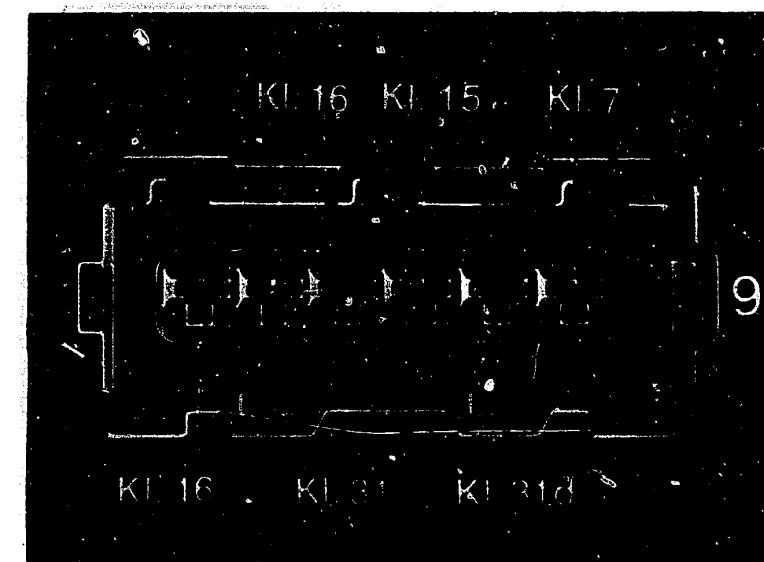
Replace pickup assembly/ignition distributor.

yes

Continued on C3/C4

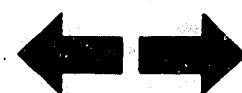


- 1 = Battery
- 2 = Ignition and starting switch
- 3 = Trigger box
- 4 = Ballast resistor
- 5 = Ignition distributor
- 6 = Ignition coil
- 7 = To starting motor terminal 15a
(If fitted with voltage increase for starting)
- ⚡ = Dangerous voltages
(400 V - 25 kV)
- 9 = Trigger box plug



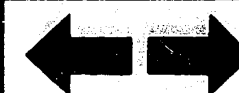
C1

Trouble-shooting program
Lancia



C2

Trouble-shooting program
Lancia



yes

Test trigger box voltage supply.
Connect the voltmeter to the disconnected trigger box plug between terminal 15 and 31. Switch on the ignition. Voltmeter must show battery voltage.
Voltage value O.K.?

no

Check for open circuit in cables and terminals from ignition and starting switch to trigger box plug terminal 15 including ground cable terminal 31.
Eliminate open circuit.

yes

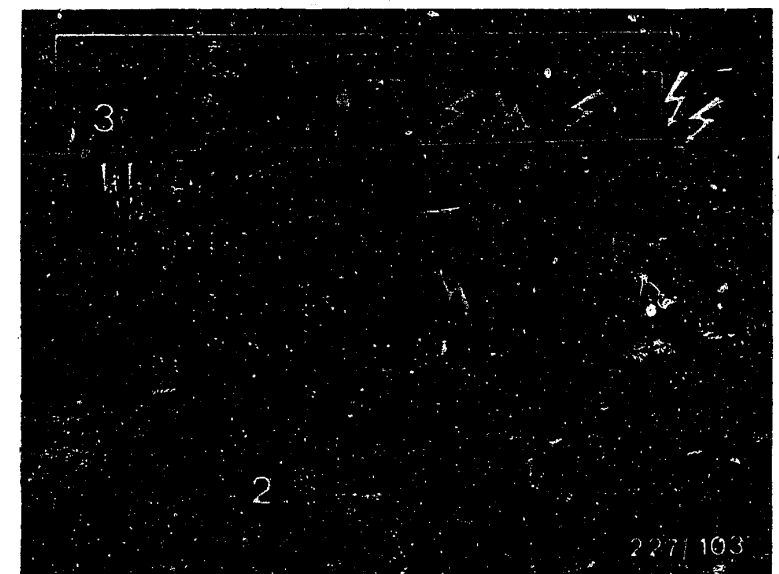
Test primary circuit.
Connect voltmeter to the disconnected trigger box plug between terminal 16 and 31. Switch on the ignition. Voltmeter must show battery voltage.
Voltage value O.K.?

no

Check for open circuit in cable from ignition and starting switch via resistance cable to ignition coil terminal 15, primary winding of ignition coil as well as cable from ignition coil terminal 1 to trigger box plug terminal 16, including ground cable terminal 31.
Eliminate open circuit.

yes

Continued on C5/C6



- 1 = Battery
- 2 = Ignition and starting switch
- 3 = Trigger box
- 4 = Ballast resistor
- 5 = Ignition distributor
- 6 = Ignition coil
- 7 = To starting motor terminal 15a
(If fitted with voltage increase for starting)
- ⚡ = Dangerous voltages
(400 V - 25 kV)
- 9 = Trigger box plug



yes

Test ballast resistor and
ignition coil

Ballast resistor 0.8...1.0 Ω

Ignition coil primary
(terminal 15 and 1)

0 221 122 004 1.6...2.7 Ω

0 221 122 012 1.1...2.0 Ω

(take resistance of the test
lead with test prods into
account).

Ignition coil secondary
(terminal 1 and 4)

0 221 122 004 7.3...14.5 k Ω

0 221 122 012 6.4...12.3 k Ω

Resistance values O.K.?

no

Replace the ballast resistor or the
ignition coil.

yes

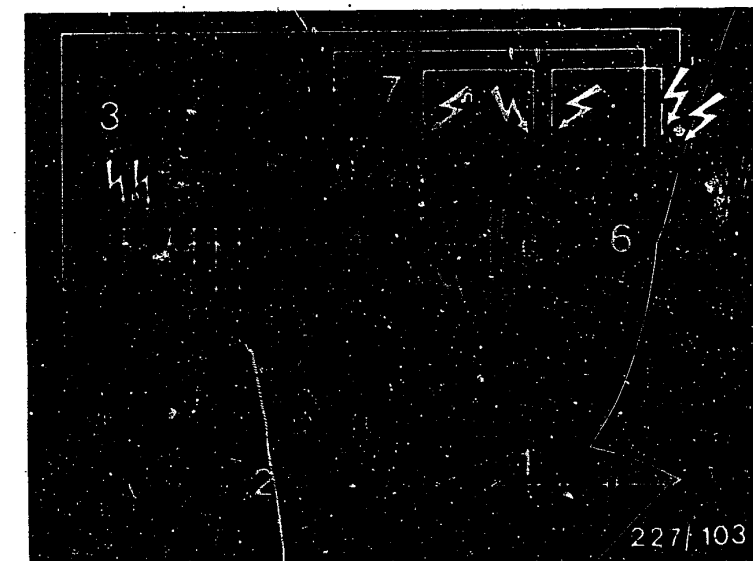
Replace trigger box.

Test completed.

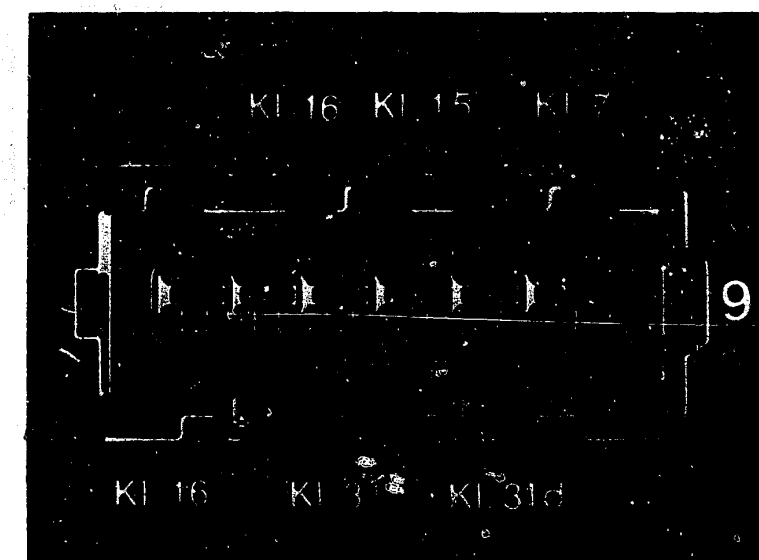
Test on B5 not necessary.

Please note:

If the cause of the customer's
problem is not eliminated, then
there are further faults in the
fuel system or the engine is
not mechanically O.K.



- 1 = Battery
- 2 = Ignition and starting switch
- 3 = Trigger box
- 4 = Ballast resistor
- 5 = Ignition distributor
- 6 = Ignition coil
- 7 = To starting motor terminal 15a
(If fitted with voltage increase
for starting)
- ⚡ = Dangerous voltages
(400 V - 25 kV)
- 9 = Trigger box plug



C5

Trouble-shooting program
Lancia



C6

Trouble-shooting program
Lancia



After-sales Service

Technical Bulletin

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22

Danger of Accident on Semi-conductor Ignition Systems

VDT-I-227/102 B

11.1976

Please be sure to pass this bulletin on to your employees for their attention.

The increased demands made on their ignition systems by modern engines, and the wish for freedom from maintenance, led some time ago to manufactures starting to equip their vehicles with semi-conductor ignition systems as original equipment. In most cases the performance of nearly all makes of such systems is higher than that of conventional systems, and further improvements are to be expected. This means that semi-conductor ignition systems have reached the point where contact with "live" parts or contacts (whether on the primary side or the secondary side) can prove fatal.

In this connection we should like to point out to you that the laws valid in your country regarding work on high-voltage systems must be adhered to when working on, or testing, semi-conductor ignition systems.

As a matter of principle, when working on such ignition systems the ignition is to be switched off. Included in such work are the following operations:

- Connection of engine testing equipment (timing light, dwell-tach tester, ignition oscilloscope etc.).
- Replacement of ignition system parts (spark plugs, ignition coil, ignition distributor, H.T. ignition cables etc.).

If it is necessary to switch on the ignition in order to test the system or make adjustments on the engine (to the carburetor for instance), then lethal voltages are present throughout the entire system.

This means that the danger of accident exists not only at individual components in the system (e.g. ignition distributor, ignition coil, trigger box, ignition harness), but also at the wiring harness (e.g. connection for the tachometer, diagnostic connector), on terminals, and on test equipment.

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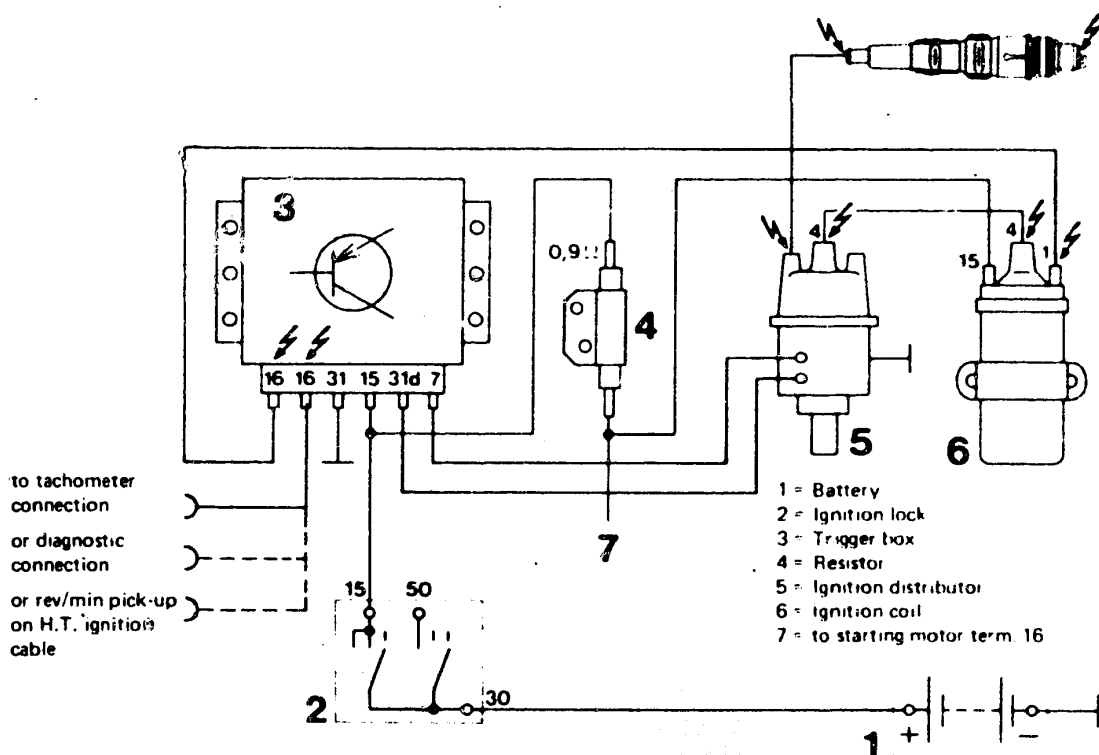


In addition, in the case of the capacitor-discharge ignition system (CDI), danger of accident is also present under the following circumstances:

- Operation of the trigger box without the ignition transformer.
- At the trigger box, (removed), relatively soon after it has been switched off (capacitor discharge).

Below is a typical terminal diagram of a semi-conductor ignition system, the danger points are marked with red high-voltage arrows. We would point out that all semi-conductor ignition systems, even the older ones, are to be regarded as dangerous in the sense as defined by this bulletin.

Please address any queries or comments concerning the contents of this publication to our representative in your country.



Terminal diagram

After-sales Service

Technical Bulletin

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EFFECTS OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC
SYSTEMS ON HEART PACEMAKERS

VDT-I-227/107 En

1.1981

e.g. ignition systems, Jetronic, Motronic, ABS

Please ensure without fail that this Bulletin is passed on to your employees for their attention!

We have often been asked by some of our customers whether or not patients with heart pacemakers are endangered in any way by ignition systems. This theme was recently the subject of an examination carried out by the Ignition System Development Department of Robert Bosch GmbH in conjunction with Dr. Thull, lecturer at the Central Institute for Biomedical Technology at the University of Erlangen-Nürnberg and Biotronic GmbH & Co. of Berlin, a manufacturer of heart pacemakers. The magazine "Biomedizinischen Technik" (5/80) listed the results.

The most important discoveries in this practice can be summarized from the examination report as follows:-

1. Heart pacemakers corresponding to the latest state of the art are not affected by radiation (electromagnetic fields) from ignition systems.
2. With a stationary engine and the ignition switched off the heart pacemaker is not affected by any part of the ignition system, even when unintentionally touched. Maintenance work in the engine compartment, for example, can then be carried out without any danger.
3. With the engine running or stationary with the ignition switched on, touching current-carrying parts of the ignition system, as well as parts of any other electrical system, presents a certain danger for everybody. The heart pacemaker can here be affected under certain conditions (voltage, current and frequency).
Patients with heart pacemakers should therefore at all costs avoid touching current-carrying parts of electrical systems.
4. Furthermore, patients with heart pacemakers are more inclined to psychic shock effects than other people, even when they receive just a harmless electric shock, because many such patients are conscious of the increased danger to the cardiac activity.

We therefore consider it inadvisable for patients with heart pacemakers to be employed in workshops or on vehicles where ignition systems are being tested or repaired. If any members of your staff have heart pacemakers please carry out the necessary measures.

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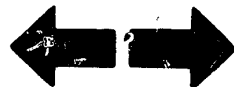
Technical Bulletin

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We would like to add that heart pacemakers are not expected to be affected in any way by interference from other electronic products and systems which we manufacture, such as the Antiskid System (ABS), Jetronic, Motronic, because the much greater radiation intensity of the ignition systems examined in normal use has not caused any interference to heart pacemakers corresponding to the latest state of the art.

If you should receive questions on this matter from customers, please inform them accordingly.



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NEW DESIGNATIONS FOR IGNITION SYSTEMS

VDT-I-227/108 En

5.1981

The introduction of new ignition systems has made it necessary to reclassify all designations. The designations listed below will be used immediately in KH workshops and in sales literature.

Designation	Abbreviated code	Meaning	Switching part	Ignition control and spark advance	High-voltage distribution
Coil ignition	SZ (CI)	-----	mechanical (breaker points)	mechanical (ignition distributor)	mechanical (ignition distributor)
Transistorized coil ignition	TSZ-k (TCI-c)	k=breaker-triggered	electronic (trigger box)	mechanical (ignition distributor)	mechanical (ignition distributor)
Trigger box with traditional switching techniques	TSZ-I* (TCI-i)	I=induction type pulse generator	electronic (trigger box)	mechanical (ignition distributor)	mechanical (ignition distributor)
	TSZ-H (TCI-h)	H=Hall generator	electronic (trigger box)	mechanical (ignition distributor)	mechanical (ignition distributor)
Transistorized ignition	TZ-I* (TI-i)	I=induction type pulse generator	electronic (trigger box)	mechanical (ignition distributor)	mechanical (ignition distributor)
(Trigger box in hybrid technique)	TZ-H* (TI-h)	H=Hall generator	electronic (trigger box)	mechanical (ignition distributor)	mechanical (ignition distributor)

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L5

Technical Bulletin

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Designation	Abbreviated code	Meaning	Switching part	Ignition control and spark advance	High-voltage distribution
Electronic ignition	EZ-L	L=characteristic curve	electronic (trigger box or control unit)	electronic (control unit)	mechanical (ignition distributor)
	EZ-F	F=ignition map	electronic (trigger box or control unit)	electronic (control unit)	mechanical (high-voltage distributor)
Distributor-less semiconductor ignition	VZ-L	L=characteristic curve	electronic (control unit)	electronic (control unit)	electronic (two-spark ignition coil, or 1 ignition coil/spark plug)
	VZ-F	F=ignition map	electronic (control unit)	electronic (control unit)	electronic (two-spark ignition coil, or 1 ignition coil/spark plug)

* Please note: The ignition system can additionally be fitted with a DLS unit (digital idle stabilizer) or with an ELS unit (electronic idle stabilizer) or with an ESV unit (electronic ignition retardation).



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Motor Vehicle Service Information

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TESTS ON ELECTRONIC IGNITION SYSTEMS
(TCI, TZ)
TESTER INSTRUCTIONS

VDT-I-Gen. 035 En
3.1981

The following tests are listed in older and current Tester operating instructions or in Trouble-shooting with the oscillograph.

- "Separate ignition coil test" (concerns EFAW 213, 214, 268, AE 2000).
- Calculating the "ignition voltage reserve" (concerns EFAW 213, 214, 268, AE 2000 and MOT series).
- "Intensified insulation test" (concerns EFAW 213, 214, 268, AE 2000 and MOT series).

Nowadays transistorized ignition systems deliver more than 30,000 V secondary voltage.

To avoid damage to ignition coil, ignition cable and ignition distributor by voltage flashovers, the tests listed above should not be carried out on transistorized ignition systems.

The contents of this Service Information has already been published in the K7-Information K7-VJF 17/8012.

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L7

Motor-Vehicle Service Information
Lancia



Table of Contents

<u>Section</u>	<u>Coordinate</u>
Structure of microfiche	A 1
1. Rapid diagnosis chart	A 2
2. Test specifications	A 7
3. Electrical terminal diagram	A 8
4. Installation position of components	A 9
5. Necessary test equipment, aids	A 10
6. Danger of accident on electronic ignition systems	A 11
7. Important vehicle information	A 14
8. Trouble-shooting program	B 1
Test if primary voltage/ignition spark present	B 3
Test if primary voltage/ignition spark <u>not</u> present	C 1



Contents (continued)

<u>Section</u>	<u>Coordinate</u>
Technical Bulletin (Danger of accident)	L 1
Technical Bulletin (Effects of electric and electronic systems on heart pacemakers)	L 3
Technical Bulletin (New designations for ignition systems)	L 5
Motor-Vehicle Service Information (Tests on electronic ignition systems)	L 7

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